The UFO Enign

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OZARK CONFERENCE REVIEW COMING AT MAY MEETING

By Ken Hanke

Coming up at the next UFO Study Group meeting on May 13th will be a review of what went on at the Ozark UFO Conference in Eureka Springs. The St. Louis was well represented at the conference which was held on April 6-8. The attendees included Forest Crawford, Alex Horvat and Bruce Widaman to name a few. On May 13th, Alex Horvat will tell the UFO Study Group exactly what happened.

There were a total of 13 speakers according to the conference scheduled These speakers and the title of program. their talks are as follows:

Lauren Rose, a writer from Arlington Virginia, "The Trauma of Abduction: Reclaiming Your Memory and Your Life."

Antonio Huneeus, a Journalist from New York City, "UFOs in the Soviet Union."

Richard Seifried from Norman. Oklahoma, "The Steen Mountain Odyssey."

Norman Oliver, F.R.A.S., author / editor from Lincoln, England, "From Dyfed to Pluto - Via York" and "A Funny Thing Happened ..."

George Wingfield from England, "The British Circles Mystery."

Bob Taaffe, U.S. Air Force (Retired) from Foreman, Arkansas, "Unusual Lights in Southwestern Arkansas."

Linda Moulton Howe, an author from

Atlanta and Dr. John Altshuler, a Doctor Pathology and Hematology Englewood, Colorado, "1990: The Harvest Continues."

Carey Baker, a publisher from Alabama, "The Fyffe, Alabama UFO Events."

Ed and Frances Walters of Gulf Breeze, Florida, "The Gulf Breeze Story."

Robert Oechsler, a former NASA Mission Specialist from Edgewater, Maryland, "Alien Technology in Society Today."

Timothy Good, an author from London, England, "Above Top Secret: An Update."

Bill Hamilton, a computer programmer from Glendale, California, "Cosmic Secret."

For this and a lot more, come to the next UFO Study Group meeting on Sunday, May 13th at the Boatmen's Bank Building located at the corner of Lockwood and Gore in Webster Groves, Missouri.

PARAPSYCHOLOGY GROUP SHARES POTPOURRI

By John E. Schroeder

seven people who attended the April 4 Parapsychology Committee meeting spent more than two hours sharing information of mutual interest. Walter Palmer had a follow-up to his 1989 report on the danger of electromagnetic fields. He cited the "Harvard Medical School Health Letter" which verified the dangers from

exposure to 60 hertz fields; but emphasized that the risk for illness would be very low compared to x-rays, gamma rays and high frequency electromagnetic fields.

"The term 'electromagnetic field' applies to a type of energy that is beamed through the air. These fields have two components, as the name implies: an electric charge and a magnetic attraction. Light, radio waves, radar, x-rays and gamma rays are all forms of electromagnetic radiation. Physically they differ from one another only in frequency (the back and forth oscillation of the field's force; the higher the frequency, the more energy contained in the field). Biologically, these differences have profound implications for the ability of electromagnetic radiation to penetrate tissue and damage it."

familiar forms of "Consider two Ultraviolet light can radiation. penetrate skin to the depth of one or two millimeters; x-rays can pass right through the body. Both types of electromagnetic radiation can kick electrons out of their normal orbits and thus are called ioniz-In doing so, they disrupt chemical in important molecules. Heavy exposure to ultraviolet light or x-rays causes poisoning in the short term -sunburn in the case of ultraviolet light, destruction of replicating cells in the case of x-rays. In the long run, persisting damage to DNA is the most fearsome effect, because abnormalities of DNA can initiate a chain of events leading to cancer or genetic mutation. Nobody thinks that extremely low frequency fields from power lines or appliances produce such drastic damage; they are non-ionizing and simply aren't energetic enough."

This conclusion is at variance with previous statistical studies which showed a much higher than normal incidence of leukemia, other cancers, spontaneous abortions and malformed newborn among persons exposed to 60 hertz radiation over long periods of time.

The group also discussed the subjects of several speakers at "Transformation: the 1990 Intercontinental Metaphysical Conference", March 29 to April 4 in Clarks-ville, IN. Cleve Backster's work with plant and small life forms intercommunication was reviewed and implications for holistic health aired. Linda Moulton Howe's work covering animal mutilations in

nine states was noted. The Gulf Breeze, Florida sightings were the focus of discussion on Bruce Maccabee's, Budd Hopkin's and Ed and Frances Walter's presentations.

This led to a lengthy exploration of the questions of government agencies' actions to cover-up UFO research, intimidate researchers or actually counter legitimate research with reputation damaging misinformation. The question posed several times; but never answered was, "What can be done by ordinary citizens to stop the apparent phone taps, mail cover and personal surveillance by investigative arms of the federal government?"

Eleanor Schroeder shared material supplied by Warren Bartling from the April 10, 1990 issue of Examiner. A scientist, Bob Lazar, claims he saw UFOs at an underground military base near Groom Lake, Nevada. One "saucer" had seats which apparently held child-size creatures. Others seemed made for human occupancy. Grainy video tapes of UFOs with poor contrast which Lazar showed on a Las Vegas television talk show purportedly were flown by U.S. pilots.

The next Parapsychology Committee meeting will be at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, May 2 at 4991 Miami Street and will feature the dramatic film about aliens, They Live.

TO CATCH A FLYING START FEATURED AT APRIL MEETING

By Margaret Myers

The UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis met on April 8, 1990 at the Boatmen's Bank Building. President John Schroeder presented information sent to him by Mrs. Shirley Coyne, MUFON State Director for Michigan, regarding an article entitled "The Martian Metropolis Mystery". The source of this article was People Magazine from Melbourne, Australia, dated 09/19/89.

The article informed us that the Russian Phobos Space Probe which was sending pictures of Mars, showed a large egg-shaped shadow on the planet, but was unable to determine what was casting the shadow. (A possible UFO?) Also, photos showed what appeared to be a city like

pattern 60 kilometers wide that could easily have been mistaken for Los Angeles. Although Mars has a cold, carbon dioxide atmosphere, heat sensors recorded the presence of heat. For reasons as yet unknown, after sending these pictures back to Russia, the Phobos Probe stopped all transmissions.

In photos sent back by Viking (USA), on the northeast quadrant of Mars, a cluster of pyramids was very evident, some of which were estimated to be 10 times higher than any previously known pyramids on earth. There were other pyramids in evidence near a large humanoid face which appeared in photos previously received from another quadrant of Mars. Future space probes should find Mars a fascinating place to visit

Our featured speaker for this month was David Rapp, Chief Field Investigator for both the UFO Study Group and for Missouri MUFON. Rapp is employed locally for a major defense contractor. He holds both Bachelors and Masters Degrees in Physics and is an amateur astronomer. As Chief Field Investigator, he analyzes case histories and has spent most of his scientific life studying and investigating UFOs.

Rapp's discussion was accompanied by a series of slides which helped to simplify a somewhat technical topic. In reviewing the book To Catch a Flying Star by John Ackerman, published by Univelt, Inc., 1989 a scientific theory of UFO's, Rapp said he has read other books on free energy systems, but is not satisfied with anything he has read yet as to how to develop a UFO. He met John Ackerman at the MUFON Symposium in Las Vegas last year and feels this is the best information he has seen to date.

Rapp indicated that witnesses usually report a disc with or without a dome. Many people report seeing a cigar shaped object that may emit smaller objects, which they estimate to be 25 to 30 feet in diameter. Some objects several hundred feet in diameter have been reported by ultra high flying planes. Many times the UFOs have reportedly been seen near reservoirs, electric power lines (which may act as "highways", from which they can steal energy, and where there is a more uniform magnetic field) and military bases.

Sometimes a substance called angel hair is seen in the vicinity of the reported sighting of a UFO. One theory is that

the UFO is using it in an attempt to make themselves blend in with clouds, and a second theory is that it may be a byproduct of their engines.

The UFO flight characteristics are usually in a straight line, moving several thousand miles per hour and they tend to follow the terrain at higher altitudes. Their escape maneuver is usually a vertical ascent at better than a thousand miles per hour. At lower altitudes, they sometimes exhibit an erratic, falling leaf type of pattern. They have been seen hovering, and sometimes are reported to have a wobbling motion. While some witnesses report that they heard a low hum, others indicate they are noiseless.

Frequently, a pulsating glow is reported and it is theorized that it is caused by an energetic magnetic field and combustion chamber which ionizes air. Intense magnetic fields can cause index changes, resulting in poor photographs. Electromagnetic effects may deflect compasses, interfere with TV and radio reception and may stop automobile engines. Although they have a low radar signature due to their shape, they have been tracked on radar. As far as reported landings, sometimes they appear to be hovering low to the ground, while at other times they leave imprints from pods or feet as if they had set down on the ground. Rapp feels that sometimes the authors observe data and then try to fit their theories in with it.

According to Dave, Ackerman offered a number of hypotheses, including the exobiological possibility that life forms may spontaneously evolve with certain common conditions early in the life of a planet. He stated that observed wobbling and spin rates of stars are indicative of the probable existence of planetary systems. The question to ask may be "Why is earth unique? Why can't there be similar places that have evolved?" Imagine the changes, inventions and discoveries that have occurred on Earth in just the past 200 year. Now try to compare other planetary systems that may be inhabited and possibly existed 1,000, 10,000 or 100,000 have years before us. The hard core of observed UFOs is consistent with the concept of a highly developed extraterrestrial life, which could be coming from a source outside our solar system.

The flight profiles of observed UFOs

are uncharacteristic of aerodynamic vehicle rocketry as we know it. As to what makes UFOs fly, the following possibilities were offered:

- 1) Electric field interactions. Monopole (unstable): If you had a vehicle with a large positive charge it would cause ionization of air and arc to the ground or to clouds (which has not been observed).
- 2) Magnetic field interactions. Dipole (stable): Is based on magnetic field interaction and the magnetic field of the Earth can be approximated by a large dipole.

The magnetic field of Earth is fairly weak and the magnetic field on the disc must be extremely strong and of greater technology than our own. There are a number of interesting hypotheses as to how these craft could fly, but on closing, Dave Rapp indicated that unless we get a crashed UFO to look at, we will just have to rely on theories and use observations to try to predict how these things fly.

During a brief question and answer period after Rapp's discussion, it was noted by John Bellos that the subject of inertia was never addressed in this book. Bellos stated that unless we address inertia, none of these systems will fly because no human can make 90 degree turns at the rate of speed the UFOs are reported to attain and survive unless they have discovered zero mass.

A book suggested by Warren Bartling and Steve Mihalic, The Sea of Energy, might shed some further light on this subject and is highly recommended by both.

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT GROOM LAKE, AREA 51? PART 2

This is part 2 of excerpts from transcripts of interviews with Robert Lazar by George Knapp, host of "On The Record", KLAS-TV, Las Vegas, Nevada. Our thanks to Shirley Coyne, Michigan State Director of MUFON for allowing us to reprint this material from her Nov./Dec, Jan. and Feb. newsletters. Credit also goes to "Bert" and ParaNet Information Service for making this transcript possible. Please note that do to space constraints, these are NOT the complete transcripts - only excerpts.

Ken Hanke, Editor

KNAPP: "The reason you came forward with the information to begin with. Is it related to the fact that they were bothering you?"

LAZAR: "Yeah, it was essentially to stop that. What had happened was I sent in a request for my birth certificate, and as it turned out it wasn't there anymore, that I wasn't born at the hospital! And that kind of got me wondering what's going on. I put in a request for some other information, previous jobs, and that was also gone, and I thought something had to be done before I disappeared."

KNAPP: The same thing -- it was Los Alamos? They've never heard of you?

LAZAR: Yeah.

KNAPP: You were worried about your LIFE though for a while there, weren't you?

LAZAR: That was one of the reasons to come on and let everything out on the air; it's a little of insurance.

KNAPP: Let's look at some of the technology you saw. When did you first get the idea, what's the first thing you saw that made you convinced that it's not from here?

LAZAR: The first thing was hands-on experience with the antimatter reactor.

KNAPP: Explain what that is and how it works and what it does.

LAZAR: It's a plate about 18 inches in diameter with a sphere on top.

KNAPP: We have a tape of a model that a friend of yours made. You can narrate along. There it is.

LAZAR: Inside that tower is a chip of Element 115 they just put in there. That's a super-heavy element. The lid goes on top. And as far as any other of the workings of it, I really don't know, you know, [such as] what's inside the bottom of it... 115 sets up a gravitational field around the top. That little wave guide you saw being put on the top: it essentially siphons off the gravity wave, and that's later amplified in the lower portion of the craft. But just in general, the whole technology is virtually unknown.

KNAPP: Now we saw the model. We saw the pictures of it there. It looks really, really simple, almost too simple to actually do anything. LAZAR: Right.

KNAPP: Working parts?

LAZAR: None detectable. Essentially, what the job was was to back-engineer everything, where you have a finished product and to step backwards and find out how it was made or how it could be made with earthly materials. There hasn't been very much progress.

KNAPP: How long do you think they've had this technology up there?

LAZAR: It seems like quite a while, but I really don't know.

What could you do with an KNAPP: antimatter generator? What does it do?

LAZAR: It converts antimatter . . . It doesn't convert antimatter! There's an annihilation reaction. It's an extremely powerful reaction, a hundred percent conversion of matter to energy, unlike a fission or fusion reaction which is somewhere around eight-tenths of one percent conversion of matter to energy.

KNAPP: How does it work? What starts the reaction going

Really, once the 115 is put LAZAR: in, the reaction is initiated.

KNAPP: I don't understand. I mean. there's no button to push or anything?

LAZAR: No, there's no button to push or anything. Apparently, the 115 under bombardment with protons, lets out the antimatter particle. This antimatter particle will react with any matter whatsoever, which I imagine there is some target system inside the reactor. This, in turn, releases heat, and somewhere within that system there is a 100 percent efficient thermionic generator, essentially heat-to-electrical generator.

KNAPP: How is this antimatter reactor connected to gravity generation that you were talking about earlier?

LAZAR: Well, that reactor serves two purposes; it provides a tremendous amount of electrical power, which is almost a by-product. The gravitational wave gets formed at the sphere, and that's through some action of the 115, and the exact action I don't think anyone really knows. The wave guide siphons off that gravity wave, and that's channeled above the top of the disk to the lower part where there are three gravity amplifiers, which amplify and direct that gravity wave.

KNAPP: In essence creating their own gravitational field.

LAZAR: Their own gravitational field.

KNAPP: You're fairly convinced that science on earth doesn't have this technology right now? We have it now at S-4, I guess, but we didn't create it?

LAZAR: Right.

KNAPP: Why not? Why couldn't we?

LAZAR: The technology's not even --We don't even know what gravity IS!

KNAPP: Well, what is it? What have you learned about what gravity is?

LAZAR: Gravity is a wave. There are many different theories, wave included. It's been theorized that gravity is also particles, gravitons, which is also incorrect. But gravity is a wave. The basic wave they can actually tap off of an element. Why that is, I'm not exactly sure.

KNAPP: So you can produce your own gravity. What does that mean? What does that allow you to do?

LAZAR: It allows you to do virtually Gravity distorts time and anything. space. By doing that, now you're into a different mode of travel, where instead of traveling in a linear method -- going from point A to B -- now you can distort time and space to where you essentially bring the mountain to Mohammad; you almost bring your destination to you without moving. And since you're distorting time, all this takes place in between moments of time. It's such a farfetched concept!

KNAPP: Of course, what the UFO skeptics say is, yeah, there's life out there elsewhere in the universe; it can never come here; it's just too darn far. With the kind of technology you're talking makes such considerations about, it irrelevant about distance and time and things like that.

Exactly, because when you are LAZAR: distorting time, there's no longer a normal reference of time. And that's what producing your own gravity does.

KNAPP: You can go forward or backward in time? Is that's what you're saying?

LAZAR: No, not essentially. It would be easier with a model. On the bottom side of the disk are the three gravity generators. When they want to travel to a distant point, the disk turns on its side. The three gravity generators produce a gravitational beam. What they do is they converge the three gravity generators into a point and use that as a focal point; and they bring them up to power and PULL that point towards the disk. The disk itself will attach onto that point and snap back -- as they release space back to that point! Now all this happens in the distortion of time, so time is not incrementing. So the speed is essentially infinite.

KNAPP: We'll get into the disks in a moment. But the first time you saw the antimatter reactor in operation or a demonstration -- you had a couple of demonstrations -- tell me about that.

LAZAR: The first time I saw it in operation, we just put -- a friend I worked with, Barry -- put the fuel in the reactor, put the lid on it, as was shown there. Immediately, a gravitational field developed, and he said, "Feel it!" And it felt like you bring two like poles of a magnet together; you can do that with your hand. And it was fascinating to do that, impossible, except on something with great mass! And obviously this is just a . . . And it was a repulsion field. In fact, we kind of fooled around with it for a little while. And we threw golf balls off it. And it was just a really unique thing.

KNAPP: And you had other demonstrations to show you that this is pure wild stuff, right?

LAZAR: Yeah, they did. They were able to channel the field off in a demonstration that they created an intense gravitational act. And you began to see a small little black disk form, and that was the bending of the light.

KNAPP: Just like a black hole floating around?

LAZAR: Yeah, well, a black hole is a bad analogy, but yeah, essentially.

KNAPP: And they gave you some kind of demonstration about time involving a candle? Explain how that works.

LAZAR: Yeah, they took a candle and lit it and put it in the distorted gravitational field, which distorts time, and the candle just stood there. It didn't melt or burn. It was real unbelievable!

KNAPP: You had to be floored by seeing all this.

LAZAR: Oh I was! That's why I'm kind of laughing about it now because it must sound ridiculous to everyone. But it's just phenomenal, I mean this is really alien technology.

KNAPP: About the 115. We talked a little bit about it in the series reports. Explain what it is again and why you believe it could not be manufactured

here.

LAZAR: Okay, it's a super-heavy element. On the periodic chart, which lists all the elements found on earth and that can be synthesized, I think the highest element we've synthesized has been about element 106. Now from 103 -- or actually, anything higher than plutonium and the half-life begins to drop; in other words, the element disintegrates. you get up to element 106, it's only around for a very small amount of time. Even science today theorize that up around element 113 to 116 -- somewhere in there -- should again become stable. This is in fact true. That's what element 115 is; it's a stable element. To synthesize it would be The way we impossible. synthesize heavy elements is, we take a stable element like bismuth, something like that, or plutonium, whatever, put it in an accelerator, and bombard it with protons. Essentially what you're trying to do is plug in protons into the atoms to increase the atomic number. To do that to the level of element 115 would just take amount of power and an infinite infinite amount of time.

KNAPP: What kinds of things, what capabilities would a heavy element like this have -- I mean other than producing power? Obviously it can produce a lot of power, right?

LAZAR: It in itself is not antimatter. It just has a unique property of producing it. Any of the other basic properties it has I really don't know of. But using just the antimatter producing property, the potential for a weapon is staggering! It's absolutely staggering!

KNAPP: Like what? A pound of it. What could it do?

LAZAR: Well, 2.2 pounds is the energy equivalent of 47 10-megaton hydrogen bombs. I mean, it's a good bang! And a pound of a super-heavy element is maybe

the size of a plum or something like that.

KNAPP: I guess what I've heard most from people who just don't buy the whole story is that sure, maybe you work at an area called S-4, and maybe it is a secret area, but what you were shown is stuff that we've made. That we made this 115 -- if it is 115 -- that we made the flying disks, that we made these antimatter reactors, because these are advances that you just don't know about.

LAZAR: Hardly. [Lazar laughs.]

KNAPP: Why not?

LAZAR: Well, the 115. it's impossible. And the fact that the main job of everyone there is to find out how everything's made; I mean that just contradicts everything right off the bat. The materials are completely alien to us, and just the overall idea of the project is: Hey, can we duplicate this with materials that we have here? So obviously, it was something that was found or given, for that matter, and we're just trying to duplicate it.

KNAPP: The 115. Where do you suppose it came from then? I mean, what kind of environment would that kind of element come from?

LAZAR: The only place that 115 could be made would have to be in a natural situation, somewhere maybe on the fringes of a supernova or somewhere around maybe a binary star system, where there was more mass in the primordial mix of that system, where heavier elements would have had a chance to form, when the stars were collapsing and there were huge amounts of energy being released. It's something along these lines; it has to be a naturally occurring element.

KNAPP: You saw an antimatter reactor. You saw gravity-propulsion systems in flying disks, flying saucers. You saw this element 115. You also read a series of reports that had other stunning information. Can you give an overview of the kinds of things that were in these reports?

LAZAR: The reason I didn't do that before was, first of all they were just reports. Everything else I had hands-on experience with. Now there was lots of strange information in the reports, but there again it's just printed material and it could be disinformation. I don't know. But certainly, the information I did read in the reports about 115, the disks, the grav -- I mean, that all had material that related to that. The reports went into aliens and even went along the lines of religious --

KNAPP: Well we can let our audience know. I mean we discussed this when we were putting this series of reports together, whether to get into the alien thing or not, and we decided not to for the time being. It's not like you're hiding something from the audience or whatever, it was just a decision we made.

But you did see reports -- whether they're true or not -- Government reports about aliens.

LAZAR: Yeah.

KNAPP: What were the reports?

LAZAR: There were photographs of aliens. There were autopsy reports. There was really a wealth of information.

KNAPP: What did they look like?

LAZAR: The typical "grey." I hate to say that, like anyone knows what a typical grey is. It's a creature, probably three and a half or four feet tall, a large hairless head, black, slanted eyes, long arms, very thin-looking. I don't know how else I would describe them.

KNAPP: What does an autopsy report look like? What's included in an autopsy report that you said you read?

LAZAR: The reason I call it an autopsy report is I saw the carcass -- it was obviously a dead alien -- carcass cut up and it was all dark inside like it had an iron base. The reason I say iron is because it was very dark blood or whatever. I'm not a doctor but it seemed to be one large organ in the body as opposed to identifiable heart and lungs and that sort of thing, but just one gooey mess in it.

KNAPP: What did the report say? It had pictures; it had to have some words: "Here's Exhibit A, an alien"?

LAZAR: Essentially so! They had weights and densities of the organs, said there were on conclusions drawn, but it was just a basic description of what the person who was cutting open the body saw.

KNAPP: Say where they came from?

LAZAR: Yeah, in one of the reports it said they came from Reticulum 4 was what it said.

KNAPP: Where is that? Any idea?

LAZAR: [Lazar laughs.] Well. I'm told it's a star system in Zeta Reticuli. Reticulum is the constellation. And by "Reticulum 4," they meant the fourth planet out from the sun. In the same reports, we were identified -- instead of saying Earth, we were identified as "Sol 3," meaning the third planet out from our sun.

KNAPP: Now you've read a lot of UFO material. Do you find yourself mixing what you've read and what you've learned up there?

LAZAR: No. that's why I stay away from the UFO researchers and things like

that. I really don't want to be associated with that. I don't research the stuff. It's interesting to read, but no, I'm not mixing anything that I've read into this stuff.

KNAPP: We were just talking about the UFO field in general, and you feel a little reluctant to get mixed up in it, although you are right now.

LAZAR: Unfortunately, yeah.
KNAPP: Why the reluctance?

LAZAR: I don't know. There are so many stories circulating around. Everyone has their own view. Each UFO researcher says they have the right story. And essentially, I don't want to side with anyone because I don't know where that information's come from, though they do all have the basic story; you know, there are alien crafts here; how they got here is, probably aliens brought them here, unless we really have a neat setup with the UPS. There's just so many different factions of them [UFO researchers], and they have all kind of war between each other; I really don't want to get associated with them.

KNAPP: Before you got into the program at S-4, though, you had an interest in UFOs. It must be hard for people to swallow that here's a guy who has an interest in it and he gets hired into the program.

LAZAR: Well, there was a very brief time there I had sent out resumes to several places, and I wanted to get back into the scientific field again. Almost simultaneously, I met John Lear and read some of his material. And initially, I thought he was just absolutely crazy. But apparently, he did have a good source of information because, as it turns out, some of the information that he had I actually had hands-on experience with.

KNAPP: But your regard for UFOs in general. As a scientist, did you think there was something to it?

LAZAR: Absolutely nothing.
KNAPP: Absolutely nothing?

LAZAR: No. I would have stood on that 'til the day I died.

KNAPP: Certain UFO researchers claim they've been getting information from you all along; you've been leaking stuff to them; and that they've read these reports that verify the information. You been working with UFO groups while you were in the program at S-4?

LAZAR: Not UFO groups. I did mention a couple of things to some people. That's all I'm gonna say.

all I'm gonna say.

KNAPP: Okay. In essence, were you breaking your vows that you made to the Government?

LAZAR: Yeah.

KNAPP: And why did you feel that was necessary? I mean, you took an oath, didn't you?

LAZAR: Yeah. But look at the magnitude of what was going on. I believe that some of the technology -- maybe all of the technology should be kept secret, until we have a handle on everything. And certainly, the overview of what happened just cannot be a secret from anyone -- not just the American people, but the rest of the world. Let out the basic fact that we have these craft, at one time aliens did at least visit and drop off something, however they got here, that there was some contact made, and then cut short. You don't need to release the information on the gravity generators, the weapon potential -- which is enormous -- and so

KNAPP: What could you do with that technology? Say you took the flying disks, the antimatter reactors, the gravity generators, gave them to Los Alamos or Livermore, let them examine the potential abilities of this stuff. I mean, how would this affect life on earth if this stuff was widely available?

LAZAR: And mass producible?

KNAPP: Yes.

LAZAR: That's tough to say. I mean, you have a completely different mode of travel. What happens when you can play with time? That gets into a really deep philosophical question there.

KNAPP: But I mean, it would change a lot of stuff, change everything.

LAZAR: Oh yeah! It would change absolutely everything!

KNAPP: Do you think it will ever come out?

LAZAR: Personally, no.

KNAPP: What do you hope happens, both with yourself and with this information?

LAZAR: There's been enough thorns put in their toes to where they do try and release something.

KNAPP: We'll have to have you come back, Bob. Thanks for joining us.

FIREBALLS OVER ST. LOUIS

By Forest Crawford

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a three part series about several sightings on the night of March 17, 1990.

Alex Horvat, MUFON Public Relations Director for Missouri, called KMOV Channel 4 to exchange information. Channel 4 told Alex that they had received hundreds of phone calls, many from people who saw the fireballs come down. The network was appreciative of MUFONs expertise for investigating such phenomenon and cooperated by giving Alex the names and phone numbers of many witnesses. They also wanted someone to present our evaluation of the situation on camera for the Sunday nightly news.

At this point, Alex asked me if I would get involved because of my close proximity to the KMOV Channel 4 studios because of several witnesses in Illinois who needed to be contacted. Alex set up an appointment with a witness who saw one come down. Accompanied by Laura McKee, a MUFON Field Investigator, Alex and Laura interviewed the witness and collected some material they believe to be the remains of a fireball.

Another witness from Troy, Missouri, thought one came down in a wooded area in front of his house, but was unable to find it. This person was overheard telling his story at a convenience market by a man who said one landed in his front yard. The man told him that he should contact the Lincoln County sheriff's department because someone would be interested in the remains.

I had contacted the Lincoln County sheriff's department earlier and asked if anyone had reported a fireball coming Within 30 minutes, they called back and said that the eavesdropper had recovered the remains of the fireball and turned them in. I went to the sheriff's office to collect the material and talk with the deputies. They were very interested and cooperative. It turned out that three of the deputies were in their cars at the time and saw the fireballs. This made for three expert witnesses in three separate locations corroborating time direction. One of them even joined MUFON.

A quick trip down to KMOV studios

resulted in a brief but concise interview. I then ran down to KTVI Channel 2. I presented them with a complete story, thoroughly investigated with evidence. They loved it!

They decided to shoot the piece on Monday afternoon. Channel 2 wanted to meet at Washington University to show the artifacts to the professors in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences. Against my better judgement, I agreed. To put it mildly, the professors were less than obi-They did not want to be filmed. ective. and in this case. I can not blame them.

After briefing them for about 20 minutes, most of them had at least accepted the possibility that the material had fallen from the sky. However, they all agreed that it could not be a meteorite and probably not a comet. One professor refused to believe that it had fallen from the sky because it did not match anything he knew of (and this guy is educating our children!).

MUFON's expertise agreed with the professor's opinion that it could not have been a meteorite. Meteors usually have a high iron or nickel content. Sometimes a glassy or carbonations meteorite is found having high concentrations of silica or carbon. It is also very unusual for a meteorite to cause a flash of light bright enough to light up the entire sky from horizon to horizon. The comet theory was also largely dispelled by the Washington University people, however consider the following points. 1) A comet being largely composed of frozen gases, water and dirt could disintegrate or explode upon entering the atmosphere and cause a bright flash of light and a sonic boom type of sound. 2) If any debris would fall, it would be much lighter than normal meteor material.

Man-made material is a distinct possibility. The professors took one look at the stuff and thought it was man-made. There are a few problems with the normal junk for the satellite reentry space hypothesis. 1) Reentering satellites and space junk usually do not survive to hit the ground. The artifacts found do not appear metallic or ceramic. trajectory of the fireballs was not what one would expect of a satellite or space junk. In fact, it was nearly just the 3) A satellite specialist opposite. informed us that no satellite expected to

reenter could have come down with that trajectory or that far north. 4) NORAD made an official statement that it was nothing they knew was coming down and it must be an astronomical object.

The test of an SDI (Star Wars) space weapon must also be considered. The SDI test theory can be divided into two categories. 1) The test firing of a particle beam or laser satellite at a target and 2) plastic pellet shotgun satellite or "smart rock" anti-satellite device.

Witnesses to the test firing of SDI satellites describe it as lighting up the sky as if with a giant flash bulb. The artifacts found appear to be a plastic of some kind. Targets used for practice may be made of a plastic with special properties to test weapons effect or the ability to track nonmetallic objects. These objects could be suspended by a high altitude weather balloon, released by a plane or put in low earth orbit.

The debris pattern was very narrow and quite directional. An object with a high velocity could account for this. The firing of a shotgun satellite or the multiple firing of a single shot pellet firing satellite could also account for this tight pattern. The bright flash could then be attributed to the firing of the satellite or the hitting and destroying of it's target. The plastics used as targets or pellets in such operations would stand a slim chance of reaching the ground. If it were a test firing of a super-secret weapon, NORAD would not admit

to it.

The space shuttle that was launched just prior to the fireball incident was carrying a secret military cargo. The only reason I bring all these details up in conjunction with the SDI theory is not that we know for sure that it's real but to point out how one must look beyond the obvious and consider all theoretical possibilities.

Further analysis and possible confirmation of these theories will follow with a lab analysis of the the material we found.

Calendar

May 1990

Wed. May 2 - Parapsychology Committee Meeting at the Schroeder home, 4991 Miami St., St. Louis, MO (7:30 p.m.)

Sun. May 13 - UFO Study Group Meeting at the BOATMEN'S NATIONAL BANK at 75 West Lockwood (corner of Lockwood and Gore - across from the Farm and Home Savings and Loan building), Webster Grove, MO. (2:00 p.m.)

Tues. May 15 - St. Charles UFO Research Committee at the Bonanza Restaurant, 12190 St. Charles Rock Rd., Bridgeton MO. (7:00 p.m.)

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